



राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

(असाधारण)

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यशासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

शिमला, सोमवार, २८ जून, १९७६/७ आषाढ़, १८९८

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION

Simla-2, the 19th/21st April, 1972

No. 6-2/70-AH (Sectt.).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Himachal Pradesh Livestock and Birds Diseases Act, 1968 (Act No. 24 of 1969), the Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the said Act, having been previously published in Rajpatra, Himachal Pradesh (Extraordinary), dated the 3rd August, 1971 and these shall come into force immediately:—

1. These rules may be called “The Himachal Pradesh Livestock and Birds Diseases Rules, 1971”.

Short title

2. (i) An Inspector shall have the power of entry and inspection at any time of the day before sunset and after sunrise of any livestock or bird, house, land, or building or other place, of any vessel or vehicle in which or in respect of which he has reason to suspect the presence of livestock or bird suffering from or suspected to be suffering from or having died or any of the scheduled diseases under the Act.

Powers of entry and inspection of an inspector.

(ii) The Inspector before entering shall, if required by the owner or occupant of the place or person in charge of the livestock or bird or land, building, livestock or bird house, place, pen, vessel or vehicle, state in writing his intention and reason or reasons for entering and inspecting and the owner or occupant shall there upon without demur or obstruction allow the Inspector to perform his duties under the Act.

(iii) Any resistance or refusal to allow entry or in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time being in force inspection as above on the part of the owner or occupant of the place or person in charge of the livestock or bird or land, building livestock or bird house, place, pen, vessel or vehicle shall render him punishable with a fine which may extend in the case of a first conviction to Rs. 100 or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to Rs. 500/.

Control of
the holding
of markets
fairs, etc.

3. The following rules shall be deemed to govern the prohibition or regulation of the holding of livestock or bird markets, fairs, exhibition or other concentrations of livestock or birds for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of any scheduled disease when Government shall have issued a notification under section 10 of the Act.

In any specified area where livestock or bird's market, fair exhibition or such similar gathering or concentration of livestock or birds is to be held—

- (i) All livestock or birds brought into or taken out shall use the proper entrance and exit gates to places or areas of such livestock or bird gatherings.
- (ii) Inspection posts shall be organised at each of the above entrances and exits under the supervision of an Inspector.
- (iii) The Inspector shall examine all livestock or birds entering into and going out of the above places of livestock or bird gatherings.
- (iv) If the Inspector on examination finds or suspects any livestock or bird to be suffering from any of the scheduled diseases, he shall seize that livestock or bird forthwith and cause it to be removed to segregation camp.
- (v) If the Inspector deems it fit, he may also require all the incontact livestock or birds to be removed to the segregation camp.
- (vi) In the segregation camp, the livestock or birds sent as heretofore provided, will be dealt with according to the rules made under section 38 (g), (h) and (j) of the Act on scheduled diseases.

Cleansing
and disin-
fection of
vessels, vehi-
cles, etc.
under sub-
section (2)
of section
12 of the
Act.

4. (a) All owners of vessels or vehicles, etc., being common carriers for the transport of livestock or birds shall have to present their vehicles or vessels to the Veterinary Surgeon concerned at a place and time to be specified by him every month for such inspection and disinfection as he deems necessary.

(b) Every vessel or vehicle used by a common carrier for the transport of livestock or bird shall be cleansed and disinfected every month, or, if it is not in a sanitary condition, as the Inspector may require it to be cleansed or disinfected within such time as he may specify, in the manner prescribed in Appendix 1.

(c) If such vessel or vehicle is not cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed by the Veterinary Surgeon within the appointed time or as

required by the Inspector, the Veterinary Surgeon of the illaqua or the Inspector, as the case may be, shall cause it to be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the owner or owners.

(d) The Veterinary Surgeon or the Inspector as the case may be, may require the owner, occupier or person in charge of any building, yard, vessel or vehicle in which there has been an infective livestock or bird to have such building, yard, vessel or vehicle disinfected, and the internal fittings thereof and other things found therein or near thereto be disinfected or destroyed in such manner and to such extent as may be specified in the order, subject as aforesaid if such owner, occupier or person fails to comply with the requirements of such order within a reasonable time, the Inspector may cause such building, yard, vessel or vehicle to be disinfected, and the internal fittings and other things to be disinfected or destroyed at the expense of the owner.

5. Places for the isolation or segregation of livestock or birds shall be appointed by the Veterinary Surgeon of the illaqua by an order in writing.

Isolation or segregation of livestock or birds under section 15 of the Act.

6. (i) (a) The owner or person in charge of livestock or bird that has died of a scheduled disease or is suspected to have died of an infectious disease, shall inform the Veterinary Surgeon of the area concerned of this fact. He will not bury otherwise dispose of the carcass of such animal until it has been examined by the Veterinary Surgeon.

Power of Veterinary Surgeon to hold post-mortem examination under section 14 of the Act.

(b) The Veterinary Surgeon on getting the above information shall proceed to the place concerned and perform or cause to be performed post-mortem examination or any other examination of the livestock or bird which deems necessary to confirm the nature of the disease.

(c) If the Veterinary Surgeon declares the livestock or bird to have died of an infectious disease, he shall direct its owner or person in charge of the livestock or bird to cause its incineration or burial in the manner he deems necessary.

(d) In the event of any owner or person in charge of the livestock or bird not complying with the instructions laid down by the Veterinary Surgeon regarding the disposal of the carcass the Inspector will cause the disposal of the carcass in the manner directed by the Veterinary Surgeon at the owner's expense or the person in charge of the dead livestock or bird.

(ii) (a) When the owner of livestock or bird seized under section 15 but declared not infective by the Veterinary Surgeon cannot without undue inconvenience, be found, the Inspector shall send the livestock or bird to the nearest cattle pond, or to the nearest Veterinary Hospital, where it will be detained for a period of 15 days within which period the rightful owner may claim the livestock or bird. He shall cause a notice of such detention to be proclaimed in the locality from which seizure was effected.

Action after examination by the Veterinary Surgeon regarding disposal of livestock or birds under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 17 of the Act.

(b) If the owner does not claim the livestock or bird within 15 days from the date of its admission into the cattle pond or Veterinary Hospital it will be sold by public auction. Three days before the auction is held, the Veterinary Surgeon will advertise in the following manner, in the village or

locality from which the livestock or bird was seized:—

“The livestock or bird answering to the description.....seized on.....at.....under the Act will be sold by public auction in case its owner does not turn up by date.....to reclaim the livestock or bird on payment of all expenses incurred in connection therewith.”

(c) The gross amount of the sale proceeds should be credited to the head “XXVII—Animal Husbandry—Other Receipts” and the cost of feedings, auction and other expenses debited to the minor head “E—Hospitals and Dispensaries. E-3—Other Charges—Contingencies” of major head “33—Animal Husbandry.”

(d) The livestock or bird declared to be suffering from any of the scheduled diseases shall be dealt with as laid down in these rules for the disposal of the infective or diseased livestock or birds.

(e) If after examination, the Veterinary Surgeon certifies that the livestock or bird is infective but not deceased, the livestock or bird shall be dealt within the manner laid down in these rules regarding infective livestock or birds.

7. Except as provided in section 18 compensation to the owners of livestock or birds certified in writing by the Veterinary Surgeon to the infective or deceased and ordered to be destroyed for that reasons shall be paid at the following rates:—

(i) *Glanders and Farcy.*—(1) When clinical symptoms are shown, 1/2 of the value subject to maximum of Rs. 60 for each horse or mule and Rs. 10 for each donkey.

(2) When clinical symptoms are not shown but when there is a reaction to the Mallein Test, 1/2 of the value subject to the maximum of Rs. 100 for each horse or mule and Rs. 20 for each donkey.

(3) In non-clinical cases, compensation for destruction will be 3/4 of the value subject to the maximum of Rs. 150 for a horse or a mule and Rs. 25 for a donkey.

(ii) *Lymphangitis Epizootica and Dourine.*—3/4 of the value subject to maximum of Rs. 100 for a horse or Rs. 70 for a mule and Rs. 15 for a donkey.

(iii) The value of the livestock should be regarded at the price which would have been paid for it immediately after it was certified to be diseased. The Veterinary Practitioner ordering destruction should award compensation in accordance with the above scale and his orders shall be considered final.

(iv) The compensation so paid is debitable to the minor head “E—Hospitals and Dispensaries. E-3—Other Charges—Contingencies” of that major head “33—Animal Husbandry”.

Note.—The above rates of compensation may be revised by Himachal Pradesh Government from time to time.

Compensation for livestock or birds destroyed under section 18 of the Act.

8. (i) Regulations for the exercise of the powers of the Veterinary Surgeon for disinfection or destruction as required under section 19(1) of the Act, are prescribed in Appendix 1 and the Veterinary Surgeon may enforce them in the manner and to the extent as he considers necessary in the circumstances of each case.

Regulations for the exercise of the powers of the Veterinary Surgeon and Inspector under section 19 of the Act.

(ii) In case of default by the owner, occupier or person in charge of any building, yard, vessel or vehicle the Inspector shall, under order of the Veterinary Surgeon in writing cause the disinfection or destruction of such building, yard, vessel or vehicle in accordance with the regulations prescribed in Appendix 1.

(iii) A certificate of an Inspector under the Act to the effect that livestock or bird is or was affected with a scheduled disease under this Act and the amount of expenses incurred specified in the certificate shall for the purpose of this Act be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matters certified.

9. The Veterinary Surgeon shall report the action under sub-section (2) of section 21 and sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Act to the District Magistrate in the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the case of a Sub-Division and shall also forward a copy of his report to the Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry and the District Animal Husbandry Officer concerned.

Prescribed authority.

10. The licence to be granted by the Inspector under section 24 of the Act shall be in the form and subject to the condition given in Form I.

Form and contents of the licences to be granted by the Inspector under section 24.

11. (1) The Veterinary Surgeon shall not confirm and order of the Inspector under section 21(1) or declare an infected place under section 22(1) until the existence of a case of Anthrax/Black quarter/Haemorrhagic Septicaemia in the infected places has been conformed by microscopical examination.

Regulations for the isolation, detention, treatment including sterilisation and inoculation and disposal of livestock or birds which are infective or suspected of being infective and the disposal of carcasses and parts of carcasses.

(2) Should livestock or bird certified by the Veterinary Surgeon to be infective die, whether in the isolation pound or not, it shall be the duty of the keepers of the pound to have the carcass of the said livestock or bird, without opening it, either burnt or buried six feet below the surface of the ground away from water course with a layer of unslaked lime not less than one foot deep both beneath it and above it and afterwards water thrown over it, at Government expense.

(3) Where the Inspector has declared under section 20 and the Veterinary Surgeon has confirmed the orders under section 21 of the Act that a certain private place or area is an infected place, or where the Government declares under section 23 any specified area to be an infected area the following regulations shall apply for the isolation, detention, and treatment of livestock or birds and their disposal in relation to an infected place or an infected area.

Rinderpests.—(1) The Veterinary Surgeon shall arrange for the establishment of an isolation pond within a convenient distance of the infected place, and the Inspector shall be appointed the keeper thereof.

(2) (a) After the establishment of an isolation pond the Veterinary Surgeon may direct the owner or person in charge of livestock affected with the disease or one which is infective though not diseased, to remove it to the pond, where it shall remain until such time as the Veterinary Surgeon considers it to be released therefrom.

(b) The Veterinary Surgeon may also direct that an effective livestock shall be subjected to immunisation against Rinderpest by one of the recognised methods.

(3) From the time when livestock is taken charge of by the keeper of the isolation pond he shall arrange for the feeding and medical treatment of the said livestock unless the owner or person in charge thereof desired to supply the food and medicine himself; provided always that such food and medicines shall be such as the keeper of the pond may approve of or direct.

(4) Should livestock impounded as aforesaid recover from the disease from which it was suffering or suspected to be suffering, before the livestock is released the owner or person in charge thereof shall pay to the keeper of the pond, the actual cost of the feeding and treatment of such livestock. Should he fail to pay the expenses aforesaid, then the said livestock shall be sold by auction and the sum realised by its sale, after deducting the amount of the expenses shall be paid to the owner or the person who was in charge of the livestock.

(5) Should livestock die while in the isolation pond it shall be the duty of the keeper of the pond to have the carcass of the said livestock after slashing the hide, either burnt or buried six feet below the surface of the ground away from water courses with a layer of unslaked lime not less than one foot deep both beneath and above it and afterwards water thrown over it at Government expense, in the case of any other ruminating livestock or pig dying within an infected place it shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of the livestock to deal with carcass in the aforesaid manner, failing which it will be disposed of by the Inspector at the expense of the owner or person in charge of the livestock or if such person is unknown, at Government expense.

(6) The Inspector shall not grant a licence for the removal of any livestock from any infected place or an infected area until 7 days have elapsed since the livestock ceased to be infective and then only if they have been subjected to an inoculation with anti-rinderpest serum within the previous 10 days; provided always that nothing in this rule shall apply to any animal known to have been immunised against rinderpest by the Serum Simultaneous method of inoculation or Goat Virus Vaccination.

(7) If such livestock be a female, and giving milk, such milk or any of its products, shall not be exposed for sale, unless it has been previously pasturised or boiled.

(8) A breach of any of the above rules, shall be punishable with fine

which may extend in the case of a first conviction to Rs. 100 or in case of a second or subsequent conviction to Rs. 500.

Foot and mouth disease.—(1) Regulations (1), (2) (a), (3), (4), (5), (7) and (8) described under Rinderpest shall also apply to this disease.

(2) The Inspector shall not grant a licence for the removal of any livestock from an infected place or infected area until 10 days have elapsed since the livestock ceased to be infective.

Anthrax and Black quarter and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.—(1) Regulations (1), (2) (a), (3), (4), (7) and (8) described under Rinderpest shall apply to these diseases.

(2) The Inspector shall not grant licence for the removal of livestock excepting camel from an infected place or infected area until 7 days have elapsed since the livestock ceased to be infective:—

Tuberculosis.—(1) For the purpose of these rules:—

(a) Livestock includes bull, bullock, buffalo and cow, or the young of any of the aforesaid.

(b) "Tuberculin test" means the testing of animals with Tuberculin either by subcutaneous or double intradermal method or any other method approved by the Himachal Pradesh Government from time to time, to determine whether they are affected with Tuberculosis or not.

(2) Any livestock which has reacted to the Tuberculin test, or has been shown to be affected with Tuberculosis by any other method subject to confirmation by the Director of Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh, shall be deemed to be affected with Tuberculosis and shall be permanently marked in the right ear by the Veterinary Surgeon performing the test with the letter 'T'.

(3) Any livestock so marked shall not be sold or transferred to any place or exhibited for show or sale at any market, fair or other public place where animals are concentrated.

(4) If such livestock dies or is destroyed only such portion of the carcass as is passed fit for human consumption by the public health authority of the locality shall be exposed for sale; the remaining portions shall be burnt or buried.

(5) If such livestock be a female and giving milk, such milk or any of its products, shall not be exposed for sale; unless it has been previously pasturised or boiled.

(6) Any person who sells or traffics in or attempts to sell or traffic in livestock so marked or the milk of such livestock or the carcass of such livestock except as provided for in rule 4, or brings or attempts to bring such livestock into any market, fair or exhibition, or other concentration of animals shall be punishable with a fine which may extend in the case of a first conviction to Rs. 100 or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to Rs. 500.

Johne's Disease.—(1) For the purpose of these rules:—

- (a) 'Livestock' includes, bull, bullock, buffalo and cow, or the young of any of the aforesaid.
- (b) 'Approved test' means the testing of livestock either with Avian Tuberculin or Johnin by the subcutaneous or the double intradermal method or with any other agent approved by the Himachal Pradesh Government from time to time, to determine whether they are affected with Johne's Disease or not.

(2) Any livestock which has reacted to the approval test, or has been shown to be affected with Johne's Disease by any other method, subject to the confirmation by the Director of Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh, shall be deemed to be affected with Johne's Disease and shall be permanently marked in the right ear by the Veterinary Surgeon performing the test with the letter 'J'.

(3) Any person who sells or traffics in, or attempts to sell or traffic in livestock so marked, or brings, attempts to bring such an livestock into any market, fair or exhibition or other concentration of livestock shall be punishable with fine which may extend in the case of first conviction to Rs. 100 or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to Rs. 500.

Glanders and Farcy.—(1) The owner or person in charge shall not allow the livestock which is affected with or has been exposed to the disease to run at large or to come in contact with other livestock.

(2) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any livestock affected with or suspected of the disease shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the livestock being so affected or suspected to the Inspector under the Act section (6) or if there be no Inspector at any place nearer than the nearest police station to that police station, and the officer in charge of that station, shall forthwith transmit the information to an Inspector under the Act.

(3) Every Inspector who receives information of the supposed existence or who has reasonable grounds to suspect the existence of livestock infected of the disease at any place shall, without unnecessary delay and with all practicable speed, proceed to the place where such disease and livestock according to the information received by him, is or is suspected to be, and shall discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him under these rules or the Act.

(4) The Veterinary Surgeon may, if he thinks fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement or otherwise of the existence of the disease in any place or premises, buildings, field or other place, and the order aforesaid shall continue in force during the existence of the disease and until the place has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected or otherwise got rid of the contagion, it shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

(5) No livestock nor any part thereof, shall be removed out of the place or premises infected with the disease without a licence signed by an Inspector under the Act.

(6) For the purpose of these rules "Mallein Test" means the testing of horses, mules or asses with 'Mallein' either by the subcutaneous or the intradermopalpebral method, or any other method approved by the Himachal Pradesh Government from time to time to determine whether these livestock are affected with Glanders or Farcy or not.

(7) Inspectors shall arrange for a Veterinary Surgeon under this Act to inspect and subject to the Mallein test any horses, mules or asses affected with Glanders or Farcy or suspected of being so affected or which have been in contact with livestock so affected or suspected of being so affected, or which have been in any way whatsoever exposed to the contagion or infection or the disease of Glanders or Farcy, and for the purpose of making such inspection or test to order any such livestock, to be collected, detained or isolated at the expense of the owner.

(8) Livestock affected with the disease whether they show clinical symptoms of the disease, or are found to be positive on test without showing such symptoms, shall be, on an order signed by a Veterinary Surgeon duly appointed under this Act, slaughtered or killed and the carcasses, after slashing the hides, burnt or buried six feet below the surface of the ground away from water courses, with a layer of unslaked lime not less than one foot deep both beneath and above it and afterwards water thrown on them.

(9) When it is decided that horse, mule or as under the rules should be destroyed by shooting under the rules, the Inspector may, if necessary, send requisition in writing to the officer in charge of the nearest police station to depute a police officer who shall forthwith comply and shoot the livestock in question under the orders of the Inspector.

(10) No person shall dig up or cause [to] be dug up the carcass of livestock disposed of under the rules or any part thereof, except with the licence of an Inspector under the Act.

(11) Any person claiming compensation in any of the cases aforesaid, must produce a satisfactory report, order for slaughter, certificate of valuation and slaughter and certificate of thorough cleansing and disinfection of the premises concerned, duly signed by an Inspector under this Act.

(12) The certificate of a Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that livestock has reacted positively to the Mallein Test or has shown clinical symptoms of Glanders or Farcy, shall for the purpose of this Act and of these rules, be *prima facie* evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the matters certified.

(13) Every yard, stable, out-house, or other place of premises and every wagon, cart, carriage, car or other vehicle, and every utensil or other things infected with the disease shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by and at the expense of the owner or occupier in such manner and to such extent as specified in Appendix 1.

(14) Nothing in these rules applies to horses, asses or mules which are property of the State or Central Government or in stables of military barracks or camps and under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Service, or to horses, mules or asses in the stables of any Veterinary College or Veterinary Research Institute; provided that nothing in this rule shall

be deemed to apply to the carcass of any horse, mule or ass not the exempt a local authority from any obligation imposed on them in regard to the disposal of carcasses.

(15) A breach of any of the above rules shall be punishable with a fine which may extend in the case of a first conviction to Rs. 100 or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to Rs. 500.

Apizootic Lymphangitis.—(1) Regulations (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (8), (9), (10), (11), (13), (14) and (15), described under Glanders and Farcy shall also apply to this disease.

(2) Inspectors shall inspect or arrange for an inspection by the Veterinary Surgeon under the Act with a view to obtaining material from the lesions of the disease from any horse, mule, ass or any other livestock affected with Epizootic Lymphangitis or suspected of being so affected, for micro-scope examination and for the purpose of making such inspection or examination to order any such livestock to be collected, detained or isolated at the expense of the owner.

(3) The certificate of a Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the material from the lesions of the disease has shown the specific organism (*Cryptococcus farciminosus*) on micro-scopical examination shall, for the purposes of this Act and these rules, be *prima facie* evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the matter certified.

Dourine.—Regulations (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (8), (9), (10), (11), (13), (14) and (15) described under Glanders and Farcy shall apply to this disease.

(1) A Veterinary Surgeon may from time to time order slaughter, castration or other disposition of the livestock which are found to be affected with Dourine.

(2) Inspector shall inspect or report to the Veterinary Surgeon to inspect any livestock affected with Dourine or suspected of being affected, or which have been in contact with livestock so affected or suspected or being so affected, or which have been in any way whatsoever exposed to the infection of Dourine, and the Veterinary Surgeon may order any such livestock to be collected, detained, castrated or otherwise dealt with as may appear to him advisable.

(3) The expenses of, and incidental to, the collection or isolation, seizure, castration or otherwise dealing with livestock affected with suspected to be affected with Dourine, shall be borne by the owners of the livestock and no indemnity shall be allowed to the owner in case of damage arising out of or resulting from such action.

Rabies.—Regulations (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (10), (13) and (15) described under Glanders and Farcy shall also apply to this disease.

(1) A Veterinary Surgeon may order the slaughter of any dog or other livestock affected with Rabies or suspected of being so affected, and the disposal of the carcass of such livestock which shall either be buried in unslaked lime and afterwards water thrown them two feet below the surface of the ground or preferably burnt, away from water courses and at the expense of the owner or person in charge.

(2) Inspector shall order dogs or other livestock which have been exposed to the infection or Rabies, to be detained, isolated or muzzled at the expense of the owner, for as long as the Veterinary Surgeon may decide.

(3) Inspectors shall order the destruction of stray dogs, cats, or any other livestock in the infected areas under their respective jurisdiction in order to limit the spread of infection of Rabies at the expense of the local authority.

(4) (a) Every municipality and other local body shall enforce in the area under their jurisdiction, the licensing of dogs, cats, and other livestock kept as pets.

(b) In the event of an outbreak of Rabies in the area under their jurisdiction, the muzzling of dogs in that area for as long a period as the disease is in existence shall be enforced.

(5) On receiving the report of an Inspector to the effect that Rabies is known or suspected to exist in any locality, the local authority may order that all dogs or other livestock within such an area shall be detained, isolated or muzzled in such manner and during such period as he may specify in this behalf.

Surra.—Regulations (1), (2) (a), (3), (4) and (5) described under Rinderpest shall apply *mutatis mutandis* except that for words 'an isolation pound' there shall be substituted the words "A Surra Centre" and the rules 10, 14 and 15 described under Glanders and Farcy shall apply to this disease.

(1) No livestock shall be certified to be suffering from Surra until the necessary micro-scopical examination and diagnosis has been made by the Veterinary Surgeon.

(2) (a) The Veterinary Surgeon shall direct that livestock affected with Surra, while at the Surra Centre, be subjected to a suitable curative treatment.

(b) If the livestock is in such a condition that it is considered that treatment would not be of any benefit, or if the owner is not willing to defray the expenses of treatment of the feeding of the livestock while under treatment the livestock shall forthwith be destroyed.

(3) The Inspector shall not grant a licence for the release or removal of any livestock from a Surra Centre unless he is fully satisfied that such livestock has received the prescribed treatment and is not infective.

(4) No livestock shall be removed out of an infected place without a licence signed by an Inspector under this Act.

African Horse Sickness.—For the purpose of these rules livestock means horse, mare, mule and donkey.

Regulations numbers 1, 2 (a), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 as described under Rinderpest shall also apply to this disease, diagnosis of this disease will be on symptoms shown by the ailing livestock. Carcasses will be disposed off after slashing the hide by burying 6 feet deep below surface of the ground away from water sources with a layer of unslaked lime not less than one foot, deep

both beneath and above it and after-wards water thrown over it at owners expenses.

Swine Fever.—For the purpose of these rules livestock means pigs only.

Regulations No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, as described under Rinderpest shall also apply to this disease. Carcasses will be disposed of as mentioned under African Horse Sickness disease at the owners expenses. The diagnosis of the disease will be by (1) Symptoms, (2) Jell diffusion test.

Contagious Caparing Pleuro-Pneumonia.—For the purpose of these rules livestock means goats only.

Regulation number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 as described under Rinderpest shall also apply to this disease. Carcasses will be disposed of in the manner as described under African Horse Sickness at owners expenses. The diagnosis of the disease will be based on the symptoms or identification of causative organisms under micro-scope.

Contagious Abortion.—For this purpose livestock means cow and bull.

Regulations 1, 2 (a), 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 described under Rinderpest will also apply to this disease. Diagnosis of disease will be by agglutination test.

Ranikhet Disease, Salmonellosis and Coccidiosis.—For this purpose birds means cock, turkey, guinea fowl, partridge, pigeon, quail and parrots. Diagnosis in the case of Ranikhet and Coccidiosis will be on symptoms and in the later case identification of coccidiosis under microscope also. Whereas in the case of salmonellosis by symptoms cum-agglutination test.

The birds effected with these diseases will be immediately got destroyed, buried in the manner as mentioned in the above diseases or burnt according to the discretion of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at owner's risk.

Regulation No. 1, 2 (a), (b), 3, 6 and 8 as described under Rinderpest will also hold good for the above mentioned bird diseases. Rules No. 2, 1 to (iii), 3, 4, 5, 6, 4(a), (b), (c), 5, 6(a), (b), (c), (d) 6(ii) (b), (c), (d), (e), 8 (i), (ii), (iii), 11 (i), (ii), (iii), will also hold good in the above mentioned diseases.

12. The officer taking action under Chapter 11 of the Act in respect of any property shall frame a certificate of expenses incurred at the following scales of charges:—

(a) For the disinfection of premises—not exceeding Rs. 5 per 100 square feet floor area.

(b) For the disinfection of vehicle, vessel or other article—not exceeding Rs. 5 per article.

(c) For the disposal of the carcasses—

(i) not exceeding Rs. 5 for cartage per animal,

(ii) not exceeding Rs. 20 for the burial of each carcass,

(iii) not exceeding Rs. 30 for the incineration of each carcass.

(d) Feeding charges—not exceeding Rs. 3 per day per animal.

Scales of charges in respect of expenses incurred on behalf of the owner to be recovered under section 27 of the Act.

The Inspector shall prepare the bill of such charges in Form 1 and send to the District Magistrate of the District concerned for recovering the same from the person concerned.

Note.—All such charges are to be recovered from the owner of the animal and credited under head “XXVII—Animal Husbandry—Other Receipts”.

13. The Veterinary Surgeon or the Inspector as the case may be, shall submit a report of the action taken by him under the Act in respect of any livestock or bird to the District Animal Husbandry Officer of the District concerned and will seek instructions from him for any further action to be taken by him. The District Animal Husbandry Officer shall report or bring to the notice of the Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh of the action taken by him. The Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh, in turn, shall keep the Director, Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh, informed of the action taken by his subordinates.

Report or Notices under the Act.

14. The livestock or bird/birds so detained in the quarantine stations shall remain under the care of the owner or person in charge of the livestock or bird/birds who shall be responsible for their feeding and upkeep. He shall have to pay Re. 1 for vaccination, marking etc., and the amounts so recovered are creditable to head “XXVII—Animal Husbandry—Other Receipts”.

Control on the movement of livestock or birds.

15. When any place or any area has been notified or declared as infected, the sale of, or other traffic in infective livestock or birds or in the carcasses of infective livestock or birds or in any parts of such livestock or birds or litter, feeding utensil or other things which may carry infection shall be prohibited or restricted in the manner and to the extent laid down under these rules in respect of scheduled diseases.

Control on the sale or traffic of livestock or infective birds or carcasses of infective livestock or birds.

16. The disinfection of vessels or vehicles used by common carriers the cleansing and disinfection of buildings, yards and other places used for livestock or birds and the destruction of infected matter or things found therein or near thereto shall be done in accordance with rules laid down in Appendix 1.

Disinfection of vessels or vehicles or buildings, yards or other places.

17. The diagnostic tests to be applied to livestock or birds suspected to be suffering from scheduled diseases shall be such as may be prescribed by the Director, Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh relating to such scheduled diseases.

Diagnostic tests.

18. The destruction of livestock or birds and the disposal of carcasses or part of carcasses, fodder, bedding or other things seized under the Act shall be done in accordance with these rules respecting scheduled disease.

Disposal of livestock or birds, carcasses and other things seized under the Act.

19. (i) The period of detention of livestock or birds at the inter-State quarantine stations shall be 10 days.

Detention and fees at the inter-state quarantine stations.

(ii) The fee for vaccination and marking of livestock or birds at the inter-State quarantine station shall be Re. 1 per livestock or bird. All such fee will be recovered from the owner of the livestock or bird and creditable under head “XXVII—Animal Husbandry—Other Receipts”.

APPENDIX 1

DISINFECTION RULES

A—DISINFECTION OF BUILDING, YARD OR VESSEL

1. *Permanent buildings.*—(a) Walls, roofs, floors, doors, fittings, partitions and windows shall be scraped free of adhering dirt and all scrapings, sweepings and other matter shall be effectively removed therefrom and from contact with livestock or birds and forthwith burnt or thoroughly mixed with quick lime.

(b) Disinfection shall be carried out either by flaming with a blow lamp, or scrubbing with one of the following prescribed disinfectants:—

(1) *Mercuric Chloride.*—1 in 1,000 water solution.

(2) *Carbolic acid.*—5 per cent water solution.

(3) *Formaldehyde.*—1 per cent water solution.

(4) Phenyle solution in the proportion of the quart to ten gallon of water.

(5) Fumigation with sulphurous acid gas by burning 1 lb. of sulphur for every 10 cubic feet and keeping the whole building tightly closed for at least twenty-four hours.

(c) Subsequently lime-washing or repainting shall be done as ordered by the Inspector.

2. *Temporary buildings.*—(1) Temporary buildings shall be demolished and burned, or portions impossible to disinfect shall be demolished and burned.

(2) Wood work shall be flamed with blow lamp or washed with a prescribed disinfectant.

(3) Kutcha floor shall be covered with quick lime (fresh) dug up to depth of 3 inches and surface removed and buried quick lime shall get scattered again and the area filled in with fresh earth.

(4) Paved yard and unpaved yard shall be disinfected in the same way as permanent building floor and kutcha floor respectively.

(5) Gates and fencing shall be scraped clean from adhering dirt washed down with a prescribed disinfectant and lime-washed or repainted or tarred.

3. *Stable equipment.*—Buckets and other metal articles shall be sterilized with the blow lamp or a prescribed disinfectant. Harness blankets, brushes, etc; shall be sterilized by sulphurous acid gas or burned at the discretion of the Inspector.

4. *Vessels.*—Standing floors, walls, partitions, etc; shall be scraped free from adhering dirt, washed down with a prescribed disinfectant, and and lime washed or repainted.

5. A breach of any of the above rules shall be punishable with a fine which may extend in the case of a first conviction to Rs. 100 or in the case of second or subsequent conviction to Rs. 500.

B—DISINFECTION OF VEHICLES USED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF LIVESTOCK OR BIRDS

1. Every horse-box, cattle, truck or vehicle, used for the conveyance of livestock or birds shall, on every occasion, after an infective livestock or bird is taken out of it and before any other livestock or bird is placed therein, shall be rendered safe for use by cleansing and disinfection in the following manner:—

- (a) The floors, sides and partitions and all other parts with which the droppings of the livestock or birds may have one contact shall be thoroughly scraped and swept and all dung, fodder, litter scrapings, sweepings and other matter shall be effectively removed therefrom and from contact with livestock or birds and forthwith burnt or thoroughly mixed with quick lime.
- (b) The whole of the box or a and fittings shall be thoroughly scrubbed with hot water and brush and then thoroughly soaked with phenyle solution in the proportion of one quart to ten gallons of water followed by a thorough sprinkling with lime-wash to which 5 per cent of carbolic acid has been added.
- (c) The manger and parts of the box adjacent thereto shall be specially cleansed and disinfected:—

firstly by scraping so that all dirt, dust, or nasal discharge adhering thereto is effectively removed;

secondly by scrubbing with a stiff brush and hot water;

thirdly by lime-washing with freshly prepared lime-wash in the proportion of one maund of fresh lime to 20 gallons of clean water to which 5 per cent of carbolic acid has been added.

Unless all parts of the vehicle have been thoroughly cleansed, the application of any form of disinfectant will not be considered to render it safe for use.

- (d) Before such disinfected wagons are occupied by other livestock or birds, it is necessary to brush off the dried lime wash so that their eyes and nostrils are not affected.

2. A breach of any of the above rules shall be punishable with a fine which may extend in the case of a first conviction to Rs. 100 or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to Rs. 500.

3. On application to the Station Master of any Station, Veterinary Officers shall forthwith be allowed to inspect any or all vehicles used for the conveyance of livestock which may at the time be standing at his station.

4. The administration of the several railways shall forward to the Director of Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh a list of their stations at which the cleansing and disinfection of vehicles, under these rules, will ordinarily be carried out.

FORM I
(See 24, Rule 10)

Certified that the livestock or bird.....of the following descriptionbeing the property of.....son of.....resident of Village.....Tehsil.....District.....is hereby permitted to be removed from the infected place/infected area/isolation camp/segregation camp/quarantine station on the following conditions:—

- (1) The owner shall get the said livestock or bird inoculated of vaccinated against the disease.
- (2) The owner shall keep the livestock or bird segregated for a period of atleast 10 days.

Dated.....

Veterinary Surgeon/Inspector.

FORM II

CERTIFICATE FOR THE RECOVERY OF CHARGES

In accordance with the powers vested on me under section 27 of the Himachal Pradesh Livestock and Birds Diseases Act, 1968, I.....in my capacity as a Veterinary Inspector do hereby certify that the following expenses were incurred for the disinfection/disposal of the carcass/feeding of..... and are recoverable from Shri.....son of..... VillagePost Office.....Tehsil..... District.....

Veterinary Inspector.

K. C. PANDEYA,
Secretary.